

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 27, 2022

Peter Zaffino
Chairman and CEO
American Insurance Group
175 Water St #14
New York, NY 10038

Dear Mr. Zaffino,

We write to you with concern over the U.S. insurance industry's role in underwriting and investing in fossil fuel expansion projects. Continued investment in fossil fuels is a threat to the health of our planet and runs counter to the scientific consensus on climate change. The insurance industry and our economy at large face unprecedented risks due to climate change—risks that must be addressed in line with the urgency and scale of the crisis.

The 2022 report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) explains in grave detail that the climate crisis is already here, and its impacts are sweeping and severe.¹ “Widespread, pervasive impacts to ecosystems, people, settlements, and infrastructure have resulted from observed increases in the frequency and intensity of climate and weather extremes, including hot extremes on land and in the ocean, heavy precipitation events, drought and fire.”² Under the Paris Climate Agreement, President Biden has committed the United States to a 50 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050.³ The IPCC and the Biden Administration agree that it is critical to limit global temperature rise to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels to avoid the most catastrophic effects of climate change on our communities.

To stay below a 1.5°C threshold, the International Energy Agency has made clear that there can be no new development of fossil fuel projects.⁴ Despite the scientific consensus, no U.S. insurance company has adopted comprehensive restrictions on underwriting and investments in fossil fuel expansion. While we are encouraged that some U.S. insurers have taken steps to restrict investment in the most polluting fossil fuels, including coal and tar sands, fossil fuel expansion of any kind is inconsistent with current scientific realities.

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U.S. insurers remain well behind their global peers on mitigating climate risk. U.S. companies continue to be among the largest insurers of oil and gas in the world, supporting new fossil fuel projects that our planet can ill afford.⁵ Three global insurers—AXA, Generali, and Suncorp—have adopted policies to restrict coverage for new oil and gas production projects. No U.S. insurers have followed suit.⁶ At least 38 global insurers have restricted underwriting and investments in coal, but only five U.S. insurers are among them.⁷ At least 17 global insurers have restricted underwriting in tar sands, but only three U.S. insurers have done so.⁸ At least 14 global insurers have adopted restrictions on underwriting Arctic oil and gas projects, but AIG is the only U.S. insurer to have made this commitment.⁹

By enabling the expansion of fossil fuels, the insurance industry is putting its own financial viability and our economic stability at large in peril. The physical effects of climate change, including extreme weather events, could significantly impair the value of an array of real and financial assets and the institutions who own or have financial exposure to them.¹⁰ The increase in frequency and severity of wildfires, floods, hurricanes, and droughts will disrupt supply chains, compress corporate profits, drive up insurance claims, reduce the availability of insurance, and generally limit the ability of affected borrowers to repay debt.¹¹

The insurance industry is already seeing the effects of climate change and acting accordingly. Companies like AIG, Chubb, and Liberty Mutual have begun scaling back their offerings in wildfire-prone areas in California.¹² As wildfires become more severe, storms increase in frequency, and sea-level rise affects more coastal communities, we expect the insurance industry will continue to scale back offerings and transfer rising costs on to the consumer. Reductions in the availability of insurance and rising insurance costs threaten to choke off economic development in communities that are already weakened by intensifying floods, fires, and storms.¹³

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Sincerely,



Mondaire Jones
Member of Congress



Jared Huffman
Member of Congress



Nanette Diaz Barragán
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Andy Levin
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Jamaal Bowman, Ed.D.
Member of Congress



Alan Lowenthal
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Jesús G. "Chuy" García
Member of Congress




Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez
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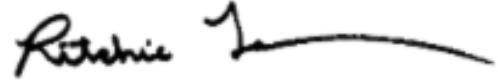
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Rashida Tlaib
Member of Congress

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Member of Congress

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Ritchie Torres
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 27, 2022

Peter Eastwood
President and CEO
Berkshire Hathaway Specialty Insurance
One Lincoln Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Dear Mr. Eastwood,

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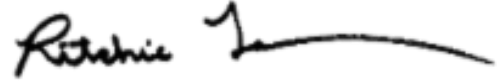
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Ritchie Torres
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 27, 2022

Evan Greenberg
President and CEO
Chubb Limited
1133 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036

Dear Mr. Greenberg,

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Member of Congress



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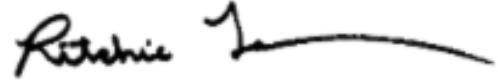
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Ritchie Torres
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 27, 2022

Malcolm C. Roberts
President and CEO
FM Global
270 Central Avenue
Johnston, Rhode Island 02919

Dear Mr. Roberts,

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Sincerely,



Mondaire Jones
Member of Congress



Jared Huffman
Member of Congress



Nanette Diaz Barragán
Member of Congress



Andy Levin
Member of Congress



Jamaal Bowman, Ed.D.
Member of Congress



Alan Lowenthal
Member of Congress



Cori Bush
Member of Congress



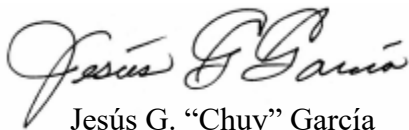
Marie Newman
Member of Congress



Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick
Member of Congress



Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress



Jesús G. "Chuy" García
Member of Congress




Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez
Member of Congress

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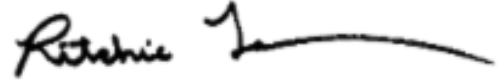
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Member of Congress

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Rashida Tlaib
Member of Congress

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Mark Takano
Member of Congress

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ritchie Torres". The signature is cursive and bold, with the first name "Ritchie" and last name "Torres" clearly legible.

Ritchie Torres
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 27, 2022

David L. Thompson Jr.
President and COO
Great American Insurance Group
301 E. Fourth St.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Dear Mr. Thompson,

We write to you with concern over the U.S. insurance industry's role in underwriting and investing in fossil fuel expansion projects. Continued investment in fossil fuels is a threat to the health of our planet and runs counter to the scientific consensus on climate change. The insurance industry and our economy at large face unprecedented risks due to climate change—risks that must be addressed in line with the urgency and scale of the crisis.

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By enabling the expansion of fossil fuels, the insurance industry is putting its own financial viability and our economic stability at large in peril. The physical effects of climate change, including extreme weather events, could significantly impair the value of an array of real and financial assets and the institutions who own or have financial exposure to them.¹⁰ The increase in frequency and severity of wildfires, floods, hurricanes, and droughts will disrupt supply chains, compress corporate profits, drive up insurance claims, reduce the availability of insurance, and generally limit the ability of affected borrowers to repay debt.¹¹

The insurance industry is already seeing the effects of climate change and acting accordingly. Companies like AIG, Chubb, and Liberty Mutual have begun scaling back their offerings in wildfire-prone areas in California.¹² As wildfires become more severe, storms increase in frequency, and sea-level rise affects more coastal communities, we expect the insurance industry will continue to scale back offerings and transfer rising costs on to the consumer. Reductions in the availability of insurance and rising insurance costs threaten to choke off economic development in communities that are already weakened by intensifying floods, fires, and storms.¹³

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Sincerely,



Mondaire Jones
Member of Congress



Jared Huffman
Member of Congress



Nanette Diaz Barragán
Member of Congress



Andy Levin
Member of Congress



Jamaal Bowman, Ed.D.
Member of Congress



Alan Lowenthal
Member of Congress



Cori Bush
Member of Congress



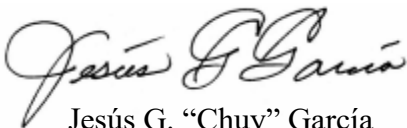
Marie Newman
Member of Congress



Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick
Member of Congress



Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress



Jesús G. "Chuy" García
Member of Congress



Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez
Member of Congress



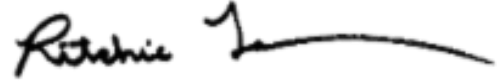
Adam B. Schiff
Member of Congress



Rashida Tlaib
Member of Congress



Mark Takano
Member of Congress



Ritchie Torres
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 27, 2022

David H. Long
Chairman and CEO
Liberty Mutual Insurance Group
175 Berkeley Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Dear Mr. Long,

We write to you with concern over the U.S. insurance industry's role in underwriting and investing in fossil fuel expansion projects. Continued investment in fossil fuels is a threat to the health of our planet and runs counter to the scientific consensus on climate change. The insurance industry and our economy at large face unprecedented risks due to climate change—risks that must be addressed in line with the urgency and scale of the crisis.

The 2022 report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) explains in grave detail that the climate crisis is already here, and its impacts are sweeping and severe.¹ “Widespread, pervasive impacts to ecosystems, people, settlements, and infrastructure have resulted from observed increases in the frequency and intensity of climate and weather extremes, including hot extremes on land and in the ocean, heavy precipitation events, drought and fire.”² Under the Paris Climate Agreement, President Biden has committed the United States to a 50 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050.³ The IPCC and the Biden Administration agree that it is critical to limit global temperature rise to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels to avoid the most catastrophic effects of climate change on our communities.

To stay below a 1.5°C threshold, the International Energy Agency has made clear that there can be no new development of fossil fuel projects.⁴ Despite the scientific consensus, no U.S. insurance company has adopted comprehensive restrictions on underwriting and investments in fossil fuel expansion. While we are encouraged that some U.S. insurers have taken steps to restrict investment in the most polluting fossil fuels, including coal and tar sands, fossil fuel expansion of any kind is inconsistent with current scientific realities.

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U.S. insurers remain well behind their global peers on mitigating climate risk. U.S. companies continue to be among the largest insurers of oil and gas in the world, supporting new fossil fuel projects that our planet can ill afford.⁵ Three global insurers—AXA, Generali, and Suncorp—have adopted policies to restrict coverage for new oil and gas production projects. No U.S. insurers have followed suit.⁶ At least 38 global insurers have restricted underwriting and investments in coal, but only five U.S. insurers are among them.⁷ At least 17 global insurers have restricted underwriting in tar sands, but only three U.S. insurers have done so.⁸ At least 14 global insurers have adopted restrictions on underwriting Arctic oil and gas projects, but AIG is the only U.S. insurer to have made this commitment.⁹

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Sincerely,



Mondaire Jones
Member of Congress



Jared Huffman
Member of Congress



Nanette Diaz Barragán
Member of Congress



Andy Levin
Member of Congress



Jamaal Bowman, Ed.D.
Member of Congress



Alan Lowenthal
Member of Congress



Cori Bush
Member of Congress



Marie Newman
Member of Congress



Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick
Member of Congress



Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress



Jesús G. "Chuy" García
Member of Congress



Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez
Member of Congress

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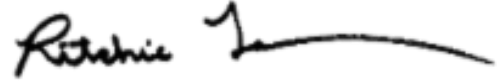
Adam B. Schiff
Member of Congress

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Rashida Tlaib
Member of Congress

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Mark Takano
Member of Congress

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Ritchie Torres
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 27, 2022

Dennis R. Glass
President and CEO
Lincoln Financial Group
150 N. Radnor-Chester Road
Suite A305
Radnor, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Glass,

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Sincerely,



Mondaire Jones
Member of Congress



Jared Huffman
Member of Congress



Nanette Diaz Barragán
Member of Congress



Andy Levin
Member of Congress



Jamaal Bowman, Ed.D.
Member of Congress



Alan Lowenthal
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Cori Bush
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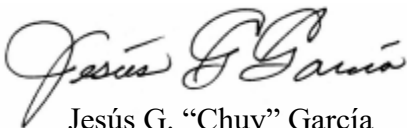
Marie Newman
Member of Congress



Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick
Member of Congress



Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress



Jesús G. "Chuy" García
Member of Congress




Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez
Member of Congress

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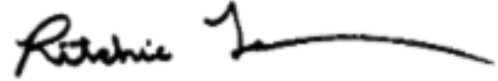
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Rashida Tlaib
Member of Congress

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Mark Takano
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Ritchie Torres
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 27, 2022

Thomas S. Gayner
Co-Chief Executive Officer
Markel Insurance Company
4521 Highwoods Parkway
Glen Allen, VA 23060

Richard R. Whitt, III
Co-Chief Executive Officer
Markel Insurance Company
4521 Highwoods Parkway
Glen Allen, VA 23060

Dear Mr. Gayner and Mr. Whitt,

We write to you with concern over the U.S. insurance industry's role in underwriting and investing in fossil fuel expansion projects. Continued investment in fossil fuels is a threat to the health of our planet and runs counter to the scientific consensus on climate change. The insurance industry and our economy at large face unprecedented risks due to climate change—risks that must be addressed in line with the urgency and scale of the crisis.

The 2022 report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) explains in grave detail that the climate crisis is already here, and its impacts are sweeping and severe.¹ “Widespread, pervasive impacts to ecosystems, people, settlements, and infrastructure have resulted from observed increases in the frequency and intensity of climate and weather extremes, including hot extremes on land and in the ocean, heavy precipitation events, drought and fire.”² Under the Paris Climate Agreement, President Biden has committed the United States to a 50 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050.³ The IPCC and the Biden Administration agree that it is critical to limit global temperature rise to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels to avoid the most catastrophic effects of climate change on our communities.

To stay below a 1.5°C threshold, the International Energy Agency has made clear that there can be no new development of fossil fuel projects.⁴ Despite the scientific consensus, no U.S. insurance company has adopted comprehensive restrictions on underwriting and investments in fossil fuel expansion. While we are encouraged that some U.S. insurers have taken steps to restrict investment in the most polluting fossil fuels, including coal and tar sands, fossil fuel expansion of any kind is inconsistent with current scientific realities.

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U.S. insurers remain well behind their global peers on mitigating climate risk. U.S. companies continue to be among the largest insurers of oil and gas in the world, supporting new fossil fuel projects that our planet can ill afford.⁵ Three global insurers—AXA, Generali, and Suncorp—have adopted policies to restrict coverage for new oil and gas production projects. No U.S. insurers have followed suit.⁶ At least 38 global insurers have restricted underwriting and investments in coal, but only five U.S. insurers are among them.⁷ At least 17 global insurers have restricted underwriting in tar sands, but only three U.S. insurers have done so.⁸ At least 14 global insurers have adopted restrictions on underwriting Arctic oil and gas projects, but AIG is the only U.S. insurer to have made this commitment.⁹

By enabling the expansion of fossil fuels, the insurance industry is putting its own financial viability and our economic stability at large in peril. The physical effects of climate change, including extreme weather events, could significantly impair the value of an array of real and financial assets and the institutions who own or have financial exposure to them.¹⁰ The increase in frequency and severity of wildfires, floods, hurricanes, and droughts will disrupt supply chains, compress corporate profits, drive up insurance claims, reduce the availability of insurance, and generally limit the ability of affected borrowers to repay debt.¹¹

The insurance industry is already seeing the effects of climate change and acting accordingly. Companies like AIG, Chubb, and Liberty Mutual have begun scaling back their offerings in wildfire-prone areas in California.¹² As wildfires become more severe, storms increase in frequency, and sea-level rise affects more coastal communities, we expect the insurance industry will continue to scale back offerings and transfer rising costs on to the consumer. Reductions in the availability of insurance and rising insurance costs threaten to choke off economic development in communities that are already weakened by intensifying floods, fires, and storms.¹³

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Sincerely,



Mondaire Jones
Member of Congress



Jared Huffman
Member of Congress



Nanette Diaz Barragán
Member of Congress



Andy Levin
Member of Congress



Jamaal Bowman, Ed.D.
Member of Congress



Alan Lowenthal
Member of Congress



Cori Bush
Member of Congress




Marie Newman
Member of Congress



Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick
Member of Congress



Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress



Jesús G. "Chuy" García
Member of Congress



Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez
Member of Congress

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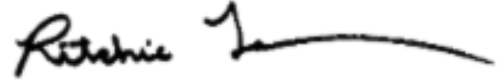
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Member of Congress

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Rashida Tlaib
Member of Congress

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Mark Takano
Member of Congress

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Ritchie Torres
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 27, 2022

Andrew Robinson
Chief Executive Officer
Skyward Specialty Insurance
800 Gessner Road
Suite 600
Houston, TX 77024

Dear Mr. Robinson,

We write to you with concern over the U.S. insurance industry's role in underwriting and investing in fossil fuel expansion projects. Continued investment in fossil fuels is a threat to the health of our planet and runs counter to the scientific consensus on climate change. The insurance industry and our economy at large face unprecedented risks due to climate change—risks that must be addressed in line with the urgency and scale of the crisis.

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Sincerely,



Mondaire Jones
Member of Congress



Jared Huffman
Member of Congress



Nanette Diaz Barragán
Member of Congress



Andy Levin
Member of Congress



Jamaal Bowman, Ed.D.
Member of Congress



Alan Lowenthal
Member of Congress



Cori Bush
Member of Congress



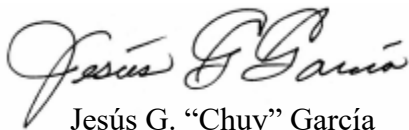
Marie Newman
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Eleanor Holmes Norton
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Jesús G. "Chuy" García
Member of Congress



Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez
Member of Congress

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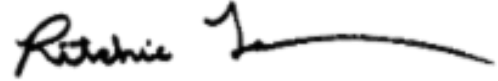
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Member of Congress

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Rashida Tlaib
Member of Congress

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Mark Takano
Member of Congress

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Ritchie Torres
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 27, 2022

Maurice R. Greenberg
Chairman and CEO
Starr Insurance Companies
399 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Greenberg,

We write to you with concern over the U.S. insurance industry's role in underwriting and investing in fossil fuel expansion projects. Continued investment in fossil fuels is a threat to the health of our planet and runs counter to the scientific consensus on climate change. The insurance industry and our economy at large face unprecedented risks due to climate change—risks that must be addressed in line with the urgency and scale of the crisis.

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Sincerely,



Mondaire Jones
Member of Congress



Jared Huffman
Member of Congress



Nanette Diaz Barragán
Member of Congress



Andy Levin
Member of Congress



Jamaal Bowman, Ed.D.
Member of Congress



Alan Lowenthal
Member of Congress



Cori Bush
Member of Congress



Marie Newman
Member of Congress



Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick
Member of Congress



Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress



Jesús G. "Chuy" García
Member of Congress




Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez
Member of Congress

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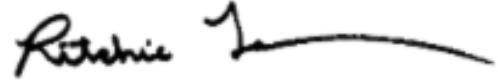
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Rashida Tlaib
Member of Congress

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Ritchie Torres
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 27, 2022

Christopher J. Swift
Chairman and CEO
The Hartford
One Hartford Plaza
Hartford, Connecticut 06155

Dear Mr. Swift,

We write to you with concern over the U.S. insurance industry's role in underwriting and investing in fossil fuel expansion projects. Continued investment in fossil fuels is a threat to the health of our planet and runs counter to the scientific consensus on climate change. The insurance industry and our economy at large face unprecedented risks due to climate change—risks that must be addressed in line with the urgency and scale of the crisis.

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⁹ *Our Arctic Refuge* (March 2022) <https://ourarcticrefuge.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/FINAL-arctic-scorecard-2022.pdf>.

¹⁰ *A call for action: Climate Change as a source of financial risk*, Network for Greening the Financial System (April 2019) https://www.banque-france.fr/sites/default/files/media/2019/04/17/ngfs_first_comprehensive_report_-_17042019_0.pdf.

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¹³ Christopher Flavelle, *Climate Change Is Bankrupting America's Small Towns*, The New York Times (September 2021) <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/09/02/climate/climate-towns-bankruptcy.html>.

At present, the insurance industry profits from the expansion of fossil fuels while ripping the rug out from under the communities most affected by climate change. Continued investment in the expansion of fossil fuels stands in direct contradiction to the scientific consensus and the United States' obligations under the Paris Climate Agreement. It also harms communities on the front lines of the climate crisis and threatens financial stability at large. We urge you to consider the full impact of your continued support for fossil fuel expansion and appreciate your attention to this urgent matter.

Sincerely,



Mondaire Jones
Member of Congress



Jared Huffman
Member of Congress



Nanette Diaz Barragán
Member of Congress



Andy Levin
Member of Congress



Jamaal Bowman, Ed.D.
Member of Congress



Alan Lowenthal
Member of Congress



Cori Bush
Member of Congress



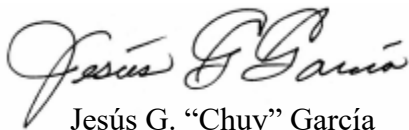
Marie Newman
Member of Congress



Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick
Member of Congress



Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress



Jesús G. "Chuy" García
Member of Congress




Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez
Member of Congress

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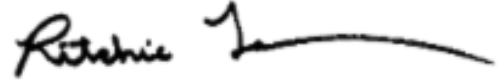
Adam B. Schiff
Member of Congress

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Rashida Tlaib
Member of Congress

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Mark Takano
Member of Congress

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ritchie Torres". The signature is cursive and bold, with the first name "Ritchie" and last name "Torres" clearly legible.

Ritchie Torres
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 27, 2022

Alan D. Schnitzer
Chairman and CEO
The Travelers Companies, Inc
485 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Schnitzer,

We write to you with concern over the U.S. insurance industry's role in underwriting and investing in fossil fuel expansion projects. Continued investment in fossil fuels is a threat to the health of our planet and runs counter to the scientific consensus on climate change. The insurance industry and our economy at large face unprecedented risks due to climate change—risks that must be addressed in line with the urgency and scale of the crisis.

The 2022 report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) explains in grave detail that the climate crisis is already here, and its impacts are sweeping and severe.¹ “Widespread, pervasive impacts to ecosystems, people, settlements, and infrastructure have resulted from observed increases in the frequency and intensity of climate and weather extremes, including hot extremes on land and in the ocean, heavy precipitation events, drought and fire.”² Under the Paris Climate Agreement, President Biden has committed the United States to a 50 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and net zero emissions by 2050.³ The IPCC and the Biden Administration agree that it is critical to limit global temperature rise to below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels to avoid the most catastrophic effects of climate change on our communities.

To stay below a 1.5°C threshold, the International Energy Agency has made clear that there can be no new development of fossil fuel projects.⁴ Despite the scientific consensus, no U.S. insurance company has adopted comprehensive restrictions on underwriting and investments in fossil fuel expansion. While we are encouraged that some U.S. insurers have taken steps to restrict investment in the most polluting fossil fuels, including coal and tar sands, fossil fuel expansion of any kind is inconsistent with current scientific realities.

¹ Hans-Otto Pörtner et al., *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability*, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Summary for Policymakers (February 2022) <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

² *Id.*

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⁴ Stéphanie Bouckaert et al., *Net Zero by 2050: A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector*, International Energy Agency (May 2021) <https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050>.

U.S. insurers remain well behind their global peers on mitigating climate risk. U.S. companies continue to be among the largest insurers of oil and gas in the world, supporting new fossil fuel projects that our planet can ill afford.⁵ Three global insurers—AXA, Generali, and Suncorp—have adopted policies to restrict coverage for new oil and gas production projects. No U.S. insurers have followed suit.⁶ At least 38 global insurers have restricted underwriting and investments in coal, but only five U.S. insurers are among them.⁷ At least 17 global insurers have restricted underwriting in tar sands, but only three U.S. insurers have done so.⁸ At least 14 global insurers have adopted restrictions on underwriting Arctic oil and gas projects, but AIG is the only U.S. insurer to have made this commitment.⁹

By enabling the expansion of fossil fuels, the insurance industry is putting its own financial viability and our economic stability at large in peril. The physical effects of climate change, including extreme weather events, could significantly impair the value of an array of real and financial assets and the institutions who own or have financial exposure to them.¹⁰ The increase in frequency and severity of wildfires, floods, hurricanes, and droughts will disrupt supply chains, compress corporate profits, drive up insurance claims, reduce the availability of insurance, and generally limit the ability of affected borrowers to repay debt.¹¹

The insurance industry is already seeing the effects of climate change and acting accordingly. Companies like AIG, Chubb, and Liberty Mutual have begun scaling back their offerings in wildfire-prone areas in California.¹² As wildfires become more severe, storms increase in frequency, and sea-level rise affects more coastal communities, we expect the insurance industry will continue to scale back offerings and transfer rising costs on to the consumer. Reductions in the availability of insurance and rising insurance costs threaten to choke off economic development in communities that are already weakened by intensifying floods, fires, and storms.¹³

⁵ *Time for the Insurance Industry to Unfriend Oil and Gas*, Insure our Future (June 2020) <https://insureourfuture.co/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/InsureOurFuture-Oil-and-Gas-Insurance-Briefing-0620.pdf>.

⁶ *Scorecard on Insurance, Fossil Fuels, and Climate Change*, Insure Our Future (November 2021) <https://insure-our-future.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/2021-IOF-Scorecard.pdf>.

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Sincerely,



Mondaire Jones
Member of Congress



Jared Huffman
Member of Congress



Nanette Diaz Barragán
Member of Congress



Andy Levin
Member of Congress



Jamaal Bowman, Ed.D.
Member of Congress



Alan Lowenthal
Member of Congress



Cori Bush
Member of Congress



Marie Newman
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Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick
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Jesús G. "Chuy" García
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Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez
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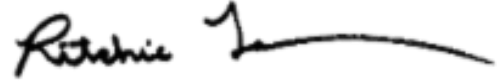
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Ritchie Torres
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

April 27, 2022

W. Robert Berkley, Jr.
President and CEO
W.R. Berkley Corporation
475 Steamboat Road
Greenwich, Connecticut 06830

Dear Mr. Berkley,

We write to you with concern over the U.S. insurance industry's role in underwriting and investing in fossil fuel expansion projects. Continued investment in fossil fuels is a threat to the health of our planet and runs counter to the scientific consensus on climate change. The insurance industry and our economy at large face unprecedented risks due to climate change—risks that must be addressed in line with the urgency and scale of the crisis.

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Mondaire Jones
Member of Congress



Jared Huffman
Member of Congress



Nanette Diaz Barragán
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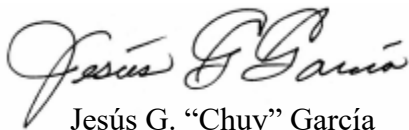
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Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez
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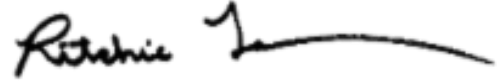
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Ritchie Torres
Member of Congress